

HONORS TO JOHN SHERMAN.

A SHORT ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY WHICH WAS RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM—SPEECHES BY GENERAL BURNETT, MATTHEW HALE, FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, W. L. STRONG AND J. SEAYR PAGE—ABOUT 200 PERSONS PRESENT.

The members of the Sherman Club of this city gave a reception last night at their rooms, in honor of Secretary Sherman, and about two hundred gentlemen were presented to him. At the supper which followed the Secretary made a brief address, in which he spoke of the resumption of specie payments and the sales of the 4 per cent bonds, and closed his speech with the remark that if he could do anything to further the welfare, safety and honor of his country he felt privileged to do it. The sentiment was greeted

with enthusiastic cheers. Speech were made by General Burnett, Matthew Hale, Freeman J. Fithian, W. L. Strong and J. Seaver Page.

Secretary Sherman being in New-York, the club formed in this city to promote his Presidential candidacy took advantage of the opportunity to hold a reception in his honor. This took place at the club rooms, in West Twenty-eighth-st., last night, and was largely attended, more than 200 gentlemen being presented to the Secretary in the course of the evening. Those who had made the arrangements for the gathering said that it was not intended to have any political significance, and it was stated by one of the leading members of the club that the invitations had been sent out without the slightest regard to party. The number of Democrats present, however, was very small. On the walls of the club rooms were arranged several flags and banners. A large United States flag was hung upon the northeast wall, on which was inscribed, "For President John Sherman," and a large new picture of the Secretary, in handsome frame and draped with National flags, adorned the mantel.

Secretary Sherman arrived promptly at 8 o'clock and found many of the guests already assembled. During the entire evening he stood near the door of the front room, shaking hands and chatting with each person as he entered and was introduced.

The guests continued to come and go throughout the evening. After exchanging a few words with the Secretary most of them scattered about the

brilliantly lighted rooms. Among those present were the following:

General Henry L. Burgett, William H. Gulon, James C. K. Graham, Bowie D. Cash, Theodore Showell, Charles E. Axtell, Theodore Hunt, William I. Peake, Ferdinand Baltes, John H. Hulse, General George W. Palmer, W. L. Strong, John W. W. Phelps, J. Weaver Page, J. Transbarger, William Merritt, William Meyer, Alexander Sheldahl, Joe Roy, James O. Howard, Gen. Henry C. Troutman, Gen. H. Wyckoff, J. M. Gaultice,	Drake Smith, Freeman Smith, General Joseph Jackson, Thomas C. Axtell, E. N. Simmon, Edwin A. Pratt, Colonel George C. Kibbe, C. W. Burton, Dr. Edmund Auerbach, Colonel Howlett and Major Wilson of Louisville, Major J. H. Gardner, George F. Quize, Dr. Fayette H. Peck, Thomas Barbour, Professor Elie Charlier, General Abraham Duryea, J. Driscoll, O. E. Kerns, Bernard Peters, Dr. J. H. H. Smith, Parker Haman, Colonel Missa Auri,
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John Jay,	Colonel Dumont,
General Fearing,	L. H. DePrise,
Charles Walrona,	Clark Bell,
Colonel Charles R. Coaster,	
Vincent S. Stone,	

J. H. Puleston, M. P., of England, who was present, was accompanied by Messrs. Edwards and

Holt, also of England. George F. Quaies, or Georgia, United States Consul to Malaga and to ports in Spain for the last eight years, was in the gathering. He is a negro. E. O. Perrin, clerk of the Court of Appeals, was at the reception, but the Judges of the Supreme Court were prohibited to attend. Sent letters.

Court, who are invited to attend, with sincere regret. The following gentlemen from Jersey City and other parts of New-Jersey were present:

H. S. White,	Judge Quittie,
Major Pangborne,	Judge McLean,
Horatio N. Eace,	George Craumer,
William Redler,	T. C. Brown.

The convention generally was not of a political character, but still the prospects of Mr. Sherman as a candidate were much talked of. General Fearing, of Ohio, who is a prominent supporter of Secretary Sherman, received a private dispatch stating that at the Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday eleven of the delegates to Chicago were for Sherman, nine for Blaine and two for Grant. Major Wilson stated last evening, in conversation, that five of the delegates from Kentucky are sure to vote for Secretary Sherman, at Chicago, on the first ballot.

GENERAL BURNETT'S TOAST AND SPEECH.

Toward 10 o'clock many of the guests began to take their leave, and the members of the club, with the Secretary and a few others, went to the upper

room. General Burnett presided, the Secretary being seated on his right hand and on his left Matthew Hale, of Albany. After the repeat the chairman said: "Gentlemen, I now propose that we drink the health of our guest, the Hon. John Sherman, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. We will drink that standing."

The toast was honored with ringing cheers, a voice calling out, "Our next President!" a sentiment which received at the time very little recognition. The chairman then said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF THE CLUB:-

ALBANY, N. Y., OCT. 28, 1876. The Secretary of the

number of our fellow-citizens to meet him here in a club way. We have done this not so much to honor the great office which he fills, not because it would be entirely fitting and proper to honor him in this way, but because we do honor the man who fills it. He has been before the public eye prominently for many years; he has been in the public service as long as many of us have here; his knowledge of public or political life; his devotion to the country in many ways; his service. [Applause.] He was a man who did the great service to the country when there was a great emergency at stake of human freedom and human right. In the days of the great conflict, when the battles were being made for free speech, free press and free soil, he was a leader in the great hosts that

battled for freedom in the days when it tried men's souls to stand up in the minority to assert these rights. He was one of those who said the American citizen should be free to proclaim his principles throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that all men, black

Gentlemen, I need not recount his faithfulness, his earnestness, his industry as a public servant. He has been in that conflict where the light of party criticism has shone fiercely upon him, and yet no spot rests on his escutcheon. We know where this Nation was four years ago, when he was called upon

take charge of the Nation's finances. He knew that our commerce was paralyzed, our industry almost hopeless, our National notes were discredited, our forces had gone out and our furnaces lay in ashes. He took charge of the finances and tried to bring something like order and hopefulness out of this condition of things. They had passed a refunding bill to bring something like permanence and steadiness but even to

most hopeful and the best of our friends—those who longed most to have us back to apostle payments as a sound money—they doubted if this bill would, without amendment, be capable of enforcement. It was said that it had not within itself vital life and force, and that it would be but a dead letter; that on the 1st of January, when it should go into operation, it would be a dead letter. But when John Sherman

made Secretary of the Treasury that law which we
 dead became instinct with life. The Secretary of the
 Treasury gave to that law its spirit and its life. [Ap-
 plause.] Our commerce is now spreading into eve-
 land, and we are to-day a prosperous and happy people.
 [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The response of Secretary Sherman was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke as follows:

I return you my hearty thanks for the courtesy you have paid me this evening and for the spirit that has animated you in giving me the compliment of my country's visit. I thank my old friend—or rather

young friend, for he yet denies that he is growing old for the kindly words in which he has mentioned my name to you. It is always pleasant to hear one self spoken well of, and especially when one is pretty well accustomed to hear one's self spoken badly.

SAN FRANCISCO TEL.
CHARLES DE YOUNG KILLED.
 MAYOR KEELOGH'S SON KILLED BY
 BROTHER DE YOUNG IN SAN
 OFFICE.
 SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Charles
 as shot and killed in the City
 at 7 o'clock this evening, by E. J.
 of Mayor Keelogg.

DE YOUNG'S CAREER.
BEGINS LIFE AS A NEWBORN AND REMAINS
A PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL.

Charles De Young, who has attained the rank of a L. M. Kallio, was the senior proprietor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, a journal which was founded in 1853, and has an estimated circulation of 100,000 copies. It has a weekly edition of which 17,000 copies are issued. It claims to be independent, although its career until last year, when it abandoned its neutrality and sided with the Progressives, was not and is not so much so. Its influence has been and is still in favor of the Constitution party, which has been the case since the death of its founder, Mr. De Young.

Mr. De Young was about forty years of age, of Chinese descent, Hawaiian nationality, and of excellent proportions. He was devoid of sentimental and physical energy. He began life as a printer, and received only a rudimentary education. He became a compositor, and in 1895 began to publish the *Pacific Chronicle*, a sheet devoted to the interests of the coast and coastwise trade.

and dangerous affair before this last one, who was killed in his death. About five years ago he was attacked into an attack on Benjamin F. Haphley, who was discharged from *The Chronicle*. This man was a paper called *The Sun*. He devoted nearly all his energies to allegations against the De Young family, particularly making allusions to the mother and her two sisters, the former of whom he accused of having been in her youth a notoriously bad character. It was a vile attack. De Young was told the news that the paper was coming out, and bought the whole edition or held it off in some way, and sent a gang of men to *The Sun* office to destroy the issue. When he disgraced himself and turned about

the Post Office, where he expected to meet Naphthy. When Naphthy came out De Young shot at him, missed him, and shot a small boy in the leg. Naphthy returned the fire, but no one was hurt. Afterward Michael De Young fired at Naphthy, who was wounded, but did not return the fire. De Young was considered an excellent business man, and had a reputation for ball-game courage.

Chronicle and the men who organized the new constitution party to defeat the reelection of James Kearney as the president of the San Francisco city. The effort failed. During the next year Kearney called the new party the "Honorable Franchise" and the "Pling-hat Brigade," and by these names it is best known. The result was a bitter political struggle between the two parties. The *Chronicle* (owned by the young brothers) supporting the New Constitution party.

Washington, to withdraw from the contest. After he informed Mr. Killoch that unless he knew his reason would be asked up for the next 24 hours. Killoch came back to him. He De Younker was not sure he could tell more than that. He De Younker then said that on the 20th of August, 1878, The Chicago Tribune had a long article reviewing Killoch's career in Kansas, dwelling particularly on his reported work in Kansas, dwelling particularly on his reported work as well as on his political and business record. His articles appeared on the two days following when Killoch's father, then dead, was referred to and charged with sundry immoralities.

In the meantime KANAKS, who were gathered at the Metropolitan Temple, where he was in the habit of preaching for the night of April 22, at which he said he would read the article published about five years before in a little paper called *The Star*. This article was an attack on the personal and family record of the founders of the most pronounced character, and the editors of its publication the De Young brothers had attempted to kill the author, R. F. Saphely. An immense crowd attended the mass-meeting. The Kallosh reflected on the personal record and family antecedents of the De Youngs without mercy. After adjourning the indoor meeting, he went out into the crowd outdoors, and

Mr. Kallio's answer was that he had no objection to it. In maligning the reputation of my father, who has filled an honorable grave for many years, these journalists' viperish remarks have rendered the most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable. These disgraceful records make senseless any attack possible, and I am justified in pronouncing them the 'two bastards sons of a position.'

Next morning Charles De Young drove alone to a group of the Metropolitan Temple, arriving there about 10 o'clock, when he saw Kallio was stepping into a carriage. He saw Mr. C. Browne, Kearney's former secretary. De Young sent a messenger boy to Kallio to say that a lady wished to see him. Kallio then pronounced the name of Charles De Young, and as he reached the door he handed a lady a revolver at his breast.

[illegible]

MAYOR KALLOCH'S STONY CAMBER.

The Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, who figures so prominently in this story, and who is the father of Dr. Young's mother,

In 1867 his character was called in question, but the church found him innocent. Shortly after, however, Mr. Killeck was indicted for adultery. The jury disagreed, eight being for conviction and two for acquittal. Mr. Killeck was a student at Kansas University, he started a school here, and was a well-known character at the time. He was a fairer than became a lay preacher in St. Francis, Mo., later in life. After leaving St. Francis, he returned to St. Louis and was employed by the Washington Post. In September last, the attempt to kill him made by Dr. Young having made him a popular figure, he has been elected pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10 (AP)—A group of 100-odd Muslims gathered today to discuss the question of whether the Islamic Center in Philadelphia should be closed for the remainder of the year, after the Cuban Embassy there had threatened to impound it.

ing Control was in effect. The owners of the vessel are not in any enhanced condition of mind.